



British Fight Way Into Valenciennes; Leave Peace to Foch, Nation Demands

Roosevelt and Taft Unite in Assailing Ford

Former Presidents Urge
Michigan Voters to
Aid Newberry

Auto Man Attacked
For Pacifist Views

Colonel Says State Issue Is
"Americanism," Not
Party Planks

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—Former
Presidents Roosevelt and Taft have
sent letters to Commander Truman H.
Newberry, strongly endorsing his can-
didacy for the United States Senate
and vigorously attacking his opponent,
Henry Ford.

Colonel Roosevelt is very emphatic
in his attack on the Detroit auto maker,
saying among other things that the
issue is "straight Americanism against
a particularly foolish and obnoxious
type of pacifism preached in peace
and practiced in war." His letter said in
part:

"The nomination of Mr. Ford makes
the issue sharp and clean. It is not
primarily an issue between the Republi-
can party and the Democratic party,
for Mr. Ford does not seem to have
any firm political convictions, and was
content to take the nomination on any
ticket without regard to what the gen-
eral principles of the men supporting
that ticket were; and his memory about
past politics is so hazy that, although
he has mentioned a Republican candi-
date for President for whom he thinks
he once voted, it does not appear that
this is possible unless he is in error
as to his own age.

Americanism Is Issue

"The issue is infinitely more im-
portant than any merely political issue.
It is the issue of straight Americanism,
of straight patriotism and of prepared-
ness for the tasks of peace and of war,
as against a particularly foolish and
obnoxious type of pacifism, preached in
peace and practiced in war.

"This is the first step in the history
of our country in which a candidate
for high office has been nominated who
has spent enormous sums of money in
demoralizing the people of the United
States on a matter of vital interest to
their honor and welfare. The expendi-
tures on behalf of pacifism by Mr. Ford
in connection with the 'peace ship' and
in connection with his great advertising
campaign in favor of the McMeure
resolution and of the pacifist and pro-
German attitude against our participation
in the war, was as thoroughly demor-
alizing to the conscience of the
American people as anything that has
ever taken place.

"The failure of Mr. Ford's son to go
into the army at this time, and the
approval by the father of the son's re-
fusal, represent exactly what might be
expected from the moral disintegration
inevitably produced by such pacifist
propaganda.

"It would be a grave misfortune to
the country to have Mr. Ford in the
Senate when any question of continu-
ing the war or discussing terms of
peace may arise."

Mr. Taft's Letter

Mr. Taft's letter says, in part:
"It is of the highest importance that
in the settlement of the important
questions growing out of this war we
should have men in the Senate of your
experience in governmental matters,
and of your political views. The Demo-
cratic majority in Congress has not
been one upon which the President or
the country could depend for the adop-
tion of measures adequate to the win-
ning of the war. The people of the
United States can be much more con-
fident, if we have a Republican major-
ity in both houses, that the legislative
branch of the government will wisely
cooperate with the executive adminis-
tration and by constructive criticism
make that administration more effec-
tive than if Democratic majorities in
both houses are retained.

"With Mr. Ford's known pacifist
views, carried to an extreme, indeed
with his nondescript political affilia-
tions, and with his engaging in this
controversy simply at the instance of the
President, the people of Michigan are
placed in a dilemma in respect to how
he will represent them. He will either
go into the Democratic caucus and fol-
low implicitly the wish of the President,
who induced him to run, or no one can
know what he will do, not even Mr.
Ford, in contingencies that are likely to
arise."

Prince Max Expects Reply by Wilson

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22 (By
The Associated Press).—"President Wilson's reply to the
latest German note may perhaps
bring definite certainty as to the
result of the negotiations," Prince
Maximilian, the Imperial German
Chancellor, said to-day, accord-
ing to a dispatch received here
from Berlin. "Till then we must
prepare to resist a peace of vio-
lence."

Prince Maximilian continued:
"A government which acted oth-
erwise would be left to the mercy
of the fighting and working peo-
ple. It would be swept away by
public opinion."

'Red Eat Red' Is the Order Now in Russia

Counter-Revolutionary Com-
mission Has Become a
Frankenstein Monster

STOCKHOLM (Monday), Oct. 21 (By
The Associated Press).—The clash of
authority between the counter-revolu-
tionary commissions of Russia and the
central and local Soviet organizations
has become so serious as to show that
it is the predominant menace to the
distastefulness of the proletariat, accord-
ing to information brought here by
travellers.

St. Petersburg, head of the commission
to suppress counter-revolutions, has
become more powerful than the Na-
tional Council of Commissioners. Even
Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier,
was unable to save men he did not
wish executed by the Peters commis-
sion.

The red terror spread from Moscow
has become a monster which Lenin
and other members of the central
government cannot control.

Free Hand for Terror

The Counter-Revolutionary Commis-
sion's chiefs in the smaller cities are
equally merciless, giving accused per-
sons no chance to prove their inno-
cence. The counter-revolutionary com-
missions try and execute political sus-
pects without reference to other gov-
ernment organizations.

The National Commissary of Justice
is endeavoring to have the Counter-
Revolutionary Commission placed un-
der his authority, but they are resist-
ing.

The red terror is not waged so pub-
licly at Moscow now, the conservative
elements evidently realizing the terri-
ble precedent established, and they are
endeavoring to dislodge the system.

Several thousand insurgent sailors
stopped the performance at the Mari-
insky Theatre in Petrograd on October
14, and compelled the orchestra to
lead a march to the Smolny Institute,
in protest against the order of M.
Zinoviev, head of the Petrograd com-
mune, conscripting all sailors, accord-
ing to neutrals arriving here to-day.

The Bolsheviks organized a resistance
and the sailors were attacked and de-
feated. Many of them were executed.

American Hospital Bombed by Germans In Great Air Raid

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY
NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 22
(By The Associated Press) (5:30 p.
m.).—In retaliation for the destruc-
tion wrought by American bombing
planes within the enemy's lines recent-
ly German aviators last night raided
the American front and back areas in
the largest force since the American
offensive began on the Meuse and in
the Argonne. In addition to attacking
the infantry, the Germans bombed the
region around Clermont, Montfaucon
and Rancourt.

Four bombs were dropped near the
American hospital in the neighborhood
of Rancourt, one of the bombs tearing
down an outbuilding. The glass ends
of four former French barracks, now
used by the Americans as hospital
wards, were shattered.

A Red Cross nurse, Miss Margery
Sawyer, of Buffalo, was blown from
her bed, but was not injured. All the
patients were taken to dugouts, none
of them being injured. Another Red
Cross nurse, Miss Mabel Butler, of New
Haven, was in the same building with
Miss Sawyer, but was not hurt. Both
of them immediately went to aid of
the patients.

Advice to those who want to sell their
LIBERTY BONDS.—Don't
Advise to those who must sell.—Go to
John Muir & Co., 61 E. W. Ave.—Adv.

Ire at Foe's Note Stiffens Backbone of Official U. S.

Country-Wide Protests
Against Anything but
Full Surrender
Stir Capital

Nation's Sentiment
Surprises Wilson

Lodge and Reed Raise
Voices Against
Negotiations
With Huns

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The
great wave of public sentiment
against acceptance of the German
note, and in favor of no peace with
Germany save on an unconditional
surrender basis, is having a percep-
tible effect in stiffening the official
backbone here to-night. It is borne in
on all sides that the country is dis-
satisfied with the note and im-
patient of any further temporizing
with Germany. Almost every inter-
view, whether on Capitol Hill or
downtown, ends with the statement
that the situation should now be left
with Marshal Foch.

President Wilson is understood to
have expressed some surprise to one
visitor to-day at the unanimity of
the press comments of the country
against accepting the German note
as a basis for negotiating an armis-
tice, or against having anything to
do with Germany at this time.

Press's Attitude Confusing

He is said to have pointed out, in
this conversation, that the same
newspapers which this morning
printed strong editorials insisting on
only an unconditional surrender
peace, just a few days ago printed
equally strong editorials endorsing
his note to Germany, of which this
is regarded as a "left-handed, awk-
ward acceptance."

The quoted words are those used
by a man close to the Administra-
tion.

One official attempted to explain
this attitude on the part of the press
throughout the country by pointing
to a resolution adopted by a mass
meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last
Sunday, urging the Congress to
stand behind the President and the
government in demanding an un-
conditional surrender from Ger-
many.

Press's Indorsement Explained

This official expressed the opinion,
which explains the President's mys-
tification, that what the press of the
country was indorsing so heartily
was not the actual note sent by the
President and not the meaning actu-
ally intended by the President, but
the interpretation of the note sent
out by the press associations and
newspaper correspondents, which
gave the note a much stronger mean-
ing, it was declared, than should
have been given it.

Again, as following the "query" sent
by the President in receipt of the Ger-
man bid for peace, Congress has been
doing its utmost, lacking only a ses-
sion in which speeches could be made,
to convey to the President the attitude
of the country, as the individual mem-
bers of the two Houses sense it.

Enemy Seeks Delay

Two of the strongest statements
made were by two Senators, one a Re-
publican, Senator Lodge, and the other
by a Democrat, Senator Reed, of Mis-
souri.

Senator Reed's comments on the note
leave nothing to the imagination as
conveying his idea of the man who
would be fooled by it, or would be
drawn into any diplomatic controversy
over it. He hits from the shoulder in
comparing the writer to a "groggy
prizefighter," almost knocked out, but

(Continued on page three)

Wilson Awards Medals To the Allied Leaders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.
PRESIDENT WILSON, as commander in chief of the United
States army, to-day awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to:

MARSHAL FOCH, who, as head of all the Allied armies, is
directing the offensive which is sweeping steadily ahead
toward Germany. The Entente armies were on the verge of
a rout when Foch was placed in command last spring. He
halted the German wave that was sweeping forward over
France and since July 18 has been driving it back.

MARSHAL JOFFRE, who "stopped them at the Marne" and saved
France in the first hours of the war, when Germany's machine
was rolling down upon Paris. He withheld his counterblow
until the crucial moment, and, by the force and deftness of
its delivery, made possible the ultimate defeat of Germany.

MARSHAL HAIG, who succeeded General French as com-
mander of Britain's "contemptible army" in France and has
held his post longer than any other Allied general. Under
hammer blows of his directing the Hun is being routed out of
Northern France and Belgium is being redeemed.

GENERAL PETAIN, who made immortal the slogan "They shall
not pass," and held Verdun against the most stubborn attack of
all history. He is commander of the French army.

GENERAL DIAZ, who succeeded Cadorna as head of Italy's
army, reorganized a thoroughly beaten force and made pos-
sible Italy's magnificent stand on the Piave.

GENERAL GILLIAN, who, as Chief of Staff of the gallant Bel-
gian army, defended the seacoast corner which never was
conquered, until, with the aid of Allied forces, the Hun in-
vasion was rolled back.

GENERAL PERSHING, who, as commander of the American
Expeditionary Force, wiped out the St. Mihiel salient, and is
directing the American attack which is pushing toward Ger-
many.

"World" Editor on Diplomatic Mission

It became known yesterday that
Frank I. Cobb, chief editorial writer
of "The New York World," is on his
way to Europe on a semi-diplomatic
errand. Friends of Mr. Cobb said yes-
terday he was expected to return in
six weeks or two months. It is the
impression of Mr. Cobb's friends that
he is to canvass the situation abroad
and report his conclusions to the
President.

Mr. Cobb is one of the very few
editors who have had close relations
with Mr. Wilson. He has been a fre-
quent visitor at the White House. At
the time Lindley M. Garrison resigned
from the Cabinet it was said by Mr.
Cobb's friends that he could have had
the post now occupied by Secretary
Baker.

"The World" has often been sup-
posed to speak for the Administration.

Continued on next page

We Nominate for Peace Commissioners:



For the Commission to Arrange Details of Evacuation



And for the Commission to Settle Details of Wilson's Peace Demands

American Attack On Metz Thought Near

Some Observers Believe
Time Ripe for Attack
Along Meuse

Railway Would Be
Chief Objective

Others Think Blow Will
Fall on Dispirited Huns
in Alsace

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—To many
army officers here it seems possible
that events on the West front have so
shaped the lines that a great drive
may soon be undertaken, calculated to
upset the whole German plan of retire-
ment. Already the Allied lines have
been shortened so that considerable
forces must be available for the work,
particularly British. The time cannot
be far away, also, when the American
Second Army, under Major General
Bullard, will be put into play.

To some observers it seems possible
that a wide attack may be made by the
two American armies both east and
west of the Meuse, the thrust being
aimed at the great rail artery passing
through Sedan and Montmedy.

A cooperating French assault west of
the Argonne would naturally be a part
of such a thrust.

To other officers, however, recent
French raiding operations in Alsace
seem to have significance. Apparently
information is desired as to the Ger-
man strength on that front and as to

"Neutrals" Begin Vandalism Inquiry

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The German
propaganda service announces
that a commission of neutral resi-
dents of Brussels has gone to the
front to investigate charges of dev-
astation and destruction without
military objects during the German
retreat in Belgium. Baron von der
Lancken, the civil governor of Brus-
sels, went with the commission.

Daniels Asks 156 New Ships For the Navy

Tem Superdreadnoughts
and Six Battle-Cruisers
in Programme

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Congress
has been asked by the Navy Depart-
ment to authorize a second three-year
naval building programme to provide
ten additional superdreadnoughts, six
battle-cruisers and 140 smaller vessels
at a cost of \$600,000,000. This was dis-
closed to night by Secretary Daniels
after his appearance before the House
Naval Committee to explain the appro-
priation.

This authorization is asked for the
next fiscal year, and is in addition to
the 156 naval vessels comprising the
first three-year building programme
authorized in 1916 and the great num-
ber of new destroyers and other special
types contracted for since the United
States entered the war. Work on the
first three-year programme was delayed
by the war, but Congress has required
that a start must be made on all the
vessels before next July 1.

To Spend \$600,000,000

Including the \$600,000,000 for the
three-year programme, Secretary Dan-
iels said, the total estimates of the de-
partment for ship construction, includ-
ing armor and armament, amount this
year to \$975,000,000. Only \$200,000,000
of the \$600,000,000 will be made avail-
able next year for structural work on
the three-year programme. In addi-
tion, \$372,000,000 is asked for complet-
ing vessels already authorized.

"The new programme of 156 vessels,"
said Secretary Daniels, "prescribes spe-
cific numbers of battleships and bat-
tle-cruisers only, there being ten bat-
tleships asked for and six battle-cruisers.
As regards small vessels, although the
total number is to be 140, it is simply
asked that they be of types already
approved and in existence, or of new
types which may develop during the
life of the programme, the details be-
ing left to the discretion of the Navy
Department.

In Line With Policy

"The new three-year programme is
a continuation of the policy adopted in
1916 of increasing the navy, and con-
templates its steady upbuilding and
improvement. It is in line with the
policy adopted by this government,
which has met with the entire approval
of the American people, of building up
a navy strong enough to meet all
requirements.

"This programme, if authorized by
Congress, as I am confident it will be,
will give us sixteen capital ships that
will be the equal of any afloat at the
time they are built. The battleships
and battle-cruisers authorized in the
first three-year programme will be un-
excelled by those of any other navy,
and the country may rest assured that,
in the new construction authorized, our
constructors will produce the most pow-
erful and effective of fighting craft.

Imperative Necessity

"The imperative necessity of turning
out as rapidly as possible all the de-
stroyers and other types of craft
needed in the war against the sub-
marine and for the necessities of war-
fare at this time, required us to con-
centrate upon this class of construc-
tion, and has led to the fear in some
quarters that in devoting so much
necessary attention to the building of
smaller craft we might fail some in
looking out for the future in building
the capital ships on which the strength
of a navy ultimately depends. This
the naval authorities have always had
in mind.

"The three-year programme adopted
in 1916 provided for ten battleships
and six battle-cruisers. Now we ask
for as many more, so be built as those
formerly authorized are completed and
facilities become available."

French Crush Germans'
Line on 10-Mile Front
in Flanders

Haig Within Mile
Of Tournai Bastion

Sixteen Teuton Divisions
Defeated in Great At-
tack on Poilus

October 23, 2:30 a. m.
THE British yesterday penetrated
Valenciennes.

Advance troops pushed their way
into the western suburbs of the
foe's last great stronghold of
northern France.

To the north Haig's men swept the
enemy back through the Raimies
Forest toward the Scheldt.

French forces on a ten-mile front in
Flanders attacked with redoubled
force against the enemy's slowly
receding line east of Bruges. They
drove forward with new
impetus on the Lys Canal sector,
taking 1,100 prisoners.

British forces on the French right
continued to bear down on Tournai,
pushing ahead to within less
than a mile of the city and reach-
ing the line of the Ecaillon River
southeast of Denain. Below Tournai
they cleared the west bank of the
Scheldt.

Along the Serre River east of St.
Quentin the French made new
progress and reached the line of
the river on a wide front.

On the plateau east of Vouziers the
Germans renewed their assaults of
Monday on the Allied positions
above Grandpre, striking with six-
teen divisions against the heights
positions. The French yielded
slightly to the numerically superi-
or forces, but checked the enemy's
desperate effort with machine gun
fire.

Czechoslovaks on Petain's left took
part in crushing the foe's suc-
cessive blows, ejecting him from
the village of Tervon, north of
Vouziers, which had been recaptured
in a German counter attack.

Many observers believe a great new
American blow, aimed at the fort-
ress of Metz is imminent. The big
guns have opened a terrific fire
over the German positions from
the Woivre to far into Lorraine
and Franco-American patrols
have been very active, as is usual
before an important drive.

French Throw Foe Back by Attack On Belgian Front

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN BEL-
GIUM, Oct. 22.—Strong French forces
attacked this morning on the centre of
the Allied front in Belgium and are
reported to be making excellent progress
in the direction of Ghent.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN
BELGIUM, Oct. 22.—(By The Associated
Press).—The French have crossed the
Lys River at several points between
Gramme and Oessechem, southwest
of Ghent, overpowering opposition.
They are now firmly established east
of the river, while making progress in
effecting crossings at other points.

German resistance in Belgium stiff-
ened appreciably during the night, es-
pecially along the Scheldt River.

Fighting is progressing here and
there along the Allied line north of
Valenciennes for the purpose of
straightening out the front and con-
solidating positions. Between Tournai
and Valenciennes the British continue
their progress toward the Scheldt.

Big Guns in Action

On the front of both the Third and
Fourth armies high velocity guns and
other artillery are active. German ma-
chine guns on the eastern bank of the
Harpies River, which had been causing
considerable trouble, have been put
out of action.

British bombing airplanes at 2 o'clock
this morning flew low over the ma-
chine gun positions and obliterated
them and their occupants with enor-
mous bombs.

The British have made slight ad-